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The Chicago Tribune.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

VOLUME XLVII. WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1871.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

AS TOLD BY LABOUCHERE.

THE DRAINAGE PROBLEM.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

NOT THE RIGHT MEN.

HOLD HOBBY AND FLEE.

THE EMPLOYER'S CHANCE.

NOW IS HIS TIME TO REGISTER LAST KICKS.

Suggestions to the Builders and Building Interests Made by the Natural Association of Builders Through Its Executive Committee—Developments Causing a Further Natural Confidence Taken from Conditions and Given to the Future.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Builders was in session from 2 o'clock yesterday until late in the afternoon. A few leading contractors called at the committee rooms in the Pacific, but the matters dealt with and representations made by Secretary Hayward were kept out of the newspapers of an address to the building interests and the general public. The Visiting Committee will depart for their respective homes last night. Mr. Hayward was seen shortly before he departed and said: "The address contains really all it is necessary for me to say. The Chicago contractors have promised to fight it out. Our association has been in existence nearly two years, and in that time we have done something more than many associations that have existed for a longer period. I have no doubt, however, that the association will be a success in the end. Why, we have a membership of 1,200 in Chicago alone, and I believe that every builder in the country will be with us before long. Of course, there are some dissatisfied members, but they will come back. I have no fear of the association going to pieces

THE FLYERS AT LATONIA.

GROVER HAYS BEATS AT COCKSPUR FURIOUS & SPIRITED.

Contest Easily Subdued in the First Event, Though Backed for Even Money Against the Field—English Derby Day—The Ten-Mile Contest—Philadelphia, Boston, and Flushing the Winners—Flying on Cincinnati and Other Grounds—Sporting Notes.

CINCINNATI, Ky., May 24.—[Special.]—The Latonia Spring Meeting, alternating each Spring with the Kentucky Association meeting at Louisville, was inaugurated to-day under the most favorable auspices. The weather was delightful, the track in splendid condition, and the attendance large. The first event on the programme was a dash of one mile, for all ages, and was won easily by Grover Hays, a three-year-old by Lexington, out of Mary Hays, by Glencoe. Grover Hays was the favorite before the start, and nearly all the pools sold on him. He was backed at even money, and the odds were freely offered. The second and last race of the day was a dash of two miles, for all ages, and was won by Cockspur, a five-year-old by Lexington, out of Lady Peyton. The latter was the favorite before the start, and was backed at 100 to 60. W. H. Ross was the only other horse that started. The latter was distanced in the first heat. The track was in splendid condition, and the attendance large, considering the inclemency of the weather. Following are the details:

Lexington, Ky., May 24.—[Special.]—The Lexington Jockey Club, which has been in existence for many years, and has always been conducted in a manner creditable to the turf, has decided to abandon the old track, and to erect a new one, which will be ready for the Fall meeting. The new track will be situated on the Versailles road, about two miles from the city, and will be one of the finest in the country. The old track will be sold in lots, and will be cut up into building lots. The Association has been very successful, and has always paid a handsome dividend. The new track will be built by the stockholders, and will be managed by the present officers.

The Kentucky Association, at its annual meeting, decided to abandon the Kentucky Association

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1887.

Vermont's Legislature adjourned yesterday.

Mr. Manning will sail for New York June 1.

The Michigan Great Seal has been almost quenched by rain.

Gusty, Kan., was badly wrecked by a whirlwind Monday night.

J. Pierpont Hyatt's trial was commenced yesterday at Peoria, Ill.

Only one more juryman is needed in the Cook County border case.

The Marine Practice bill failed to pass in the Illinois Senate yesterday.

United States Treasurer Hyatt assumed the duties of his office yesterday.

The Age of Consent bill has passed both branches of the Illinois Legislature.

Cleveland will vote Harvard if the expenses of the trip to America are paid.

In the Illinois Senate yesterday the Berdan bill was ordered to third reading.

The Pope has expressed a wish for better relations between Italy and the Vatican.

The National National Protective Association of America is a union in title only.

Pharmacy Grove idle-wealthy M. Pingree was requested him to form a Peace Cabinet.

The Grosvenor delegates will attend the Baptist anniversary at Minneapolis this week.

Russians and Turkey will propose a conference of the Powers to settle the Egyptian question.

Business and bankbook are reported from Brighton, where the great strikes are in progress.

The Curtiss measure for the proper weighing of grain was passed by the Illinois Senate yesterday.

The President has refused to pardon James J. Stanley of St. Louis, convicted of fraudulent registration.

Orlando B. Potterton has been appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of New York.

The State Association of Congregational Churches of Illinois is holding its annual session at Springfield.

Canon Fleming, one of Queen Victoria's chaplains, is accused of striking a servant girl servant to Talmage.

At Washington it is thought the outbreak of yellow fever at Key West will be confined within the present limits.

Mr. Carnegie and party will leave Washington tomorrow evening for the fishing excursion in the Adirondacks.

Quarry is rather low-hearted his return to St. Petersburg from the Danish country, it is said, because of a fresh attempt on his life.

Governor George Hoadly says he does not want the vacant position on the United States Supreme bench, and would not take it if offered.

Five bills were before the Illinois House relating to the employment of the prisoners at Joliet; here were set as special orders for tomorrow.

Count Herbert Bismarck has been called home from Ireland because of report that was pretended that here were in the German Foreign Office.

Marcus L. Ward, manager of the Philadelphia Umbrella Company, has left the city, leaving, it is alleged, a deficiency of $50,000 in his accounts.

Fifteen Sioux and Blackfeet, who were threatened to Ireland for refusing to give testimony in relation to the "glue of messages," have been released.

In the case of Barnes and others against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, involving a claim of $10,000,000 to $20,000,000, the United States Supreme Court has decided in favor of the railroad company.

The Butler Western Damage bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate at Springfield yesterday without opposition. It has already passed the House. It is quite evident now that the bill will become law. The Council could take action at an early day to-morrow giving the bill effect. The first thing to be done, however, will be to adopt ground for such pressing terms, so as to permit the City Engineer to proceed with the plans for the new archways and tunnel. The city has the money for this work, and it should be begun too soon.

Money was in great demand and rates were greatly advanced per cent. Sometimes ago. One man lately came to the city. New York exchange sold at 40 cents discount. Sterling bills were firm. Wall street was dull.—The Chicago produce markets were generally heavy, previous being dull and prices active under free selling by bears. The latter way prospects weakened corn, and wheat was depressed by fears that the clique will overlook to let it go. As compared with Monday pork and barley closed unchanged, lard 5 cents lower, ribs 10 cents lower, wheat fully 1½ cents lower, corn ¾ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, rye easy, and flaxseed ¾ cent lower.

THE RIOT OF EIGHT HOUR MILL.

During the last two or three years there have been much agitation and discussion as to what would be best to reform the many difficulties and embarrassments resulting from the destruction of the real-estate records in Cook County. All persons buying or selling real estate, all real-estate brokers and lawyers called upon to examine titles are aware of the difficulties resulting from such destruction. The questions are not so much as to our titles as to the evidence thereof.

The defects are not in the titles, but in the abstracts, which are our only evidences of title, and the proposed legislation is not to cure the defects in titles but to cure the defects in abstracts of titles.

We will briefly refer to an example of what we mean. In a great majority of cases no abstract was made before the great fire. When the documents were lost, for record a brief reference was made to the same by the abstracters and in what book they could be found, and when an abstract should be ordered the record would be looked up by the abstracters, and a complete abstract made of all the items.

The case we refer to was this: An abstract made recently was shown us, and in the chain of title was a power of attorney from the owner to Brown, made in August, 1871, just before the fire, and the next change was a deed to the maker of the power, by his attorney, to W.; but it does not show that Brown acted as attorney or who did act as attorney. The attorney who examined the title said: "There is a power of attorney to Brown, referring to Lot 2, etc., but it does not show that Brown had authority to sell the lot." To-day no copy of the power was granted him to make a lease, and moreover the deed to W. by attorney does not show that Brown acted as attorney. Some other person may have assumed to act." The abstract was entirely defective, hence the lawyer refused to pass the title. W had sold the lot for $15,000. He needed the money. He had sold for the title reported abstract fair. The purchaser refused on account of the defect to take the title. W lost the sale and was out $15, besides commissions to the broker. This is one of the very best properties.

The title may depend upon a will, or deed of trust, or decree of court, which is lost, and the abstractmakers do not have to their books the evidence of these instruments, and hence the title is unmarketable, not because of any defect in the title, but because of the defects in the abstracts, for no one can procure what the contents of those documents are. There are the abstracts of title for which we must pay large sums of money.

The bill now in the Legislature proposes to relieve the public of these experiences and defects in the abstracts, and it is proposed to do it by way of a limitation law. The ordinary limitation law is to deprive the real owner of land of his title on account of the negligence in regard to it, in not paying taxes, etc., but this proposed law is not to deprive the real owner of the lands, but to deprive persons who have no right to the land from asserting such false claims by reason of such delay in the statutes. While seven years would seem to be short enough time in which to deprive the real owner of his land, three years is certainly long enough time under which to deprive pretended owners asserting false claims as against the real owner which can be shown in the abstracts. Certainly ten times is long enough, considering the fact that we have had our records.

This bill simply proposes that a person in possession of land may go before a master in chancery and make oath that he is in possession of land that he claims under a, who was owner at the time of the fire, and shall also produce a witness to identify such claimant, who will also swear to the possession of such claimant before the deaths; and such claimant must also produce an example for two of the five preceding years. Then the master may give a certificate finding such facts, which affidavits and certificate may be filed in the Recorder's office and entered under the appropriate description, arranged as the tax books are. When the property is vacant seven years the receipts of the previous years must be produced before the master. Appropriate forms are given in the bill.

After fixing such claims, if no one asserts any adverse rights for three years, it shall be deemed that the person alleged in the affidavit to have been the owner at the time of the fire is the true owner. Protection to property given to persons who have no immediate cause of action, such as persons claiming dower and estates in remainder or reversion. The bill is only intended to give relief to those defects existing prior to the fire for which there is no record except those defective abstract books. As to everything since the fire it leaves the records to govern just as they are now.

Now where is the objection to the bill except it be in the profits of the abstractmakers or their past adherents? We do not say that the abstractmakers are making any objections to the bill, but we have this: that the abstractmakers on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate are the ones who had their minds made up to opposition before the bill was presented to them. And so to favor that Senator Adams of that committee has a set of abstract books in Wayne County, where the records have been mostly destroyed, and he is evidently opposed to the bill and to the letter in opposition. The bill, if passed, would practically, after the lapse of three years, do away with the necessity of an abstract of title prior to the fire, those parties take the benefit of the act.

The bill was drawn by as prudent and intelligent a committee of gentlemen as ever came together in any city to consider public matters, and they did almost not be titled at the threats of abstractmakers without fearing a good reason therefor; and the public will hold their freedom responsible for their acts in this regard. The bill, if passed, will relieve the present of an enormous and growing expense to the persons of real estate and will restore to us the records of our title. The last one charges us with having backwards of records which we will avoid. Cook County is entitled to have record titles of its real estate as well as other counties. A bankrupt law is of no value, so far as making our titles marketable is concerned, unless it be of record, as this law proposes.

The objection made that the limitation is too short is without reason, as is shown by the history of the Home Record act, of which Mr. William H. King was the author, and who is now the latest ticket against the present law. That act provides for a petition to court at the expense of $10, which the expense under the law will be $5. In that act all non-residents and all minors in any county are notified by publication in the Legal Item—which usually over one and a-quarter column—which usually over one and a-quarter at all. Only two years are given, by that act in which such parties can return to and be heard as to their rights, while under the bill three years are given. But under that act no one has been deprived of his just rights by fraud. Then why suppose they would be under that? And there are several reasons why there is no danger. One is that the Master in Chancery is a great judicial officer, examines the parties on oath and examines them too multiple before he gives his certificate, and he is entitled to his fee whether he gives the certificate or not, and such claim does by no other without such certificate. Another is that it takes too long to perpetuate a fraud, and the probabilities of miscarriage are too great and the necessity of the perjury is one of miscarriage to use to spoiling. People never perpetrate frauds which take at least three years to their consummation and never steal a thing which cannot be carried away. To steal land they must stand by the thing stolen. Moreover, it is well known that when a person is in possession of land by tenant or otherwise he can sue those who claim title adverse to his except from him, and if a man makes a fraudulent claim by swearing that he is in possession when he is not he cannot destroy the possession of his rights thereby.

But our experience under the three-year act should silence every objection on this point.

Now is the time to watch our Senators, for if any good reasons cannot be given for opposition to a bill of so much merit and which our entire people is substantial accord both, then the conclusion will follow that "boodle" is the basis of the opposition.

A FREE (RIDE) TICKET.

There is widespread and profound dissatisfaction with portions of the judicial ticket handed by the joint isolation of the Republican and Democratic Cook County Conventions. The Republican out of 11 might have been improved to at least one particular, and the Democrats could hardly have been more unsatisfactory had the special object been to secure defeat. To add unanimity to the general dissatisfaction it is currently reported, and with what truth we know not, that boodle was used in dealing on the Democratic ticket. At the writing a secret meeting of Democratic lawyers is being held for the purpose of investigating this charge. If course if that proves to be true the result-ticket chosen by such means will be defeated of their ends.

Apart from possible corruption it is evident that the combination made are weak. It was hoped that the method adopted for making up the ticket would secure the best (nearest leaders in both parties. The Democrats repeatedly, to its editorial and reported sorrows, warned into committees that it would not do to name the standard of the South. It was not thought necessary to warn other against corruption. There is absolutely no excuse for the Democratic committees, which deserves censure, even if to no extent of morality. Some of the best Judges now on or any time on our bench are Democrats, and the supply has by no means run out. The late Judge Dupee, not to speak of the living, was a jurist who commanded the support of the bar without regard to party, and it would not have been difficult to have found three practicing attorneys in the same party of the same type. The weapon of evil which is distinctively judicial has a natural bearing in the strict construction theory of constitutional law which is the cornerstone of Democracy as a political ideality. It is an undoubted fact that the party has furnished a much higher per cent of good Judges than of good legislators. So, under the lasting Democratic tenures of the Chicago bar are disgusted with Koerig's work and have set about undoing it.

The non-partisan theory of judicial nominations and elections cannot stand such sorts of ties such of cases. Either that the candidates for Judges should be nominated by political conventions and fought over on party lines or to have either weaklings or men whose nominations may have been secured by improper means.

The election is over at hand, but there is much time to save the county from the impending danger. The Republican executive should afford to the individual. If a score of popular indignation is aroused, as will be the case if the scratchings are not heeded, then the result will be a close among or nearly so. The fate of Dog Day should be recalled by way of admonitory suggestion. The Republican executive should have united before tendering the Democratic nominees. That accepted would not develop into a fatal treason. There are political sometimes as for such what has been done as to arouse a public good which the Chicago bar has only to take the matter in hand, attaching good and strong men throughout, to secure their election.

VIEWS OF SENATOR CHARLES BUTLER.

The Canadian Minister of Finance, the Charles Tupper, at present in New York, has enlightened the Americans on the trial of reciprocity which Canada wants, to its detriment at least, and it remains as of the old Pennsylvania fossils who declared that he was merely in favor of a strong protective tariff as between Canada and England, and Canada cannot adopt a tariff as hostile to the mother country.

The absurdity of this statement appears on the surface. There is no commercial union between Canada and the "mother country." She has long declared as she pleased in levying tariffs upon English manufactures, and has given them no favor or preference over American goods. To the extent that protective duties are levied by Canada upon goods England is treated as a foreign nation by the Dominion. The Canadian tariff is almost as high as our own. It collects about 20 per cent ad-on average, and is being now considerably increased. Sir Charles Tupper, in a letter to the Toronto Mail, describes the subscriptions out of the Canadian Minister's statement since he was in "I went over to England a few days with Canada in being built by our Finance Minister on the "question, and the mighty mine of her resources "enabled to the performance of de- "sired loyalty with which our manufacturers "we encounter the opposition of commercial union with the United States." And, on the other hand, on the same authority says: "Great Britain values and "will continue to value our Rest "advantage to colonial products." What kind of a commercial union we made anywhere by is this? The two tariffs of the United States and Canada, as we have shown, are not only about 20 per cent apart and can be readily harmonized by raising one 5 per cent and cutting the other down to correspond, and thus paving the issue. What difference would it make to England whether they paid a common average tariff for the two countries on the products of each? Wheeler would then position to any different from what it is at present, and there is the Lemon-Harrison-Lee to such an arrangement against the "mother country."

Sir Charles Tupper's argument lacks brass and logic. It is evident that what he says is, not protection but trade between the two countries, but a tearing of reciprocity after the style of the treaty of 1854, in the interests of Canadian manufacturers. That treaty was allowed to expire because it was one-sided. It used our manufactures and products as the basis of exchange for what it gave the Canadians the free use of our markets for most farming, lumber, and fishery products—for all there was of value. That is what Sir Charles Tupper expects he might as well go back to Canada, for the people of this country will not again listen to any scheme of lop-sided reciprocity. It must be something as nothing, absolute free trade or high tariff. If they are not ready for that, then we must have our fishing and trading rights and get along with the tariff that shuts out their fish and most other Canadian products from our markets, besides making preparations to stop their entrance and sometimes upon our native consumers, by force if necessary. The country for the situation is a very simple one, and any such talk as that of Sir Charles Tupper is more children folly that is hardly worth consideration.

OTHER BIGGER THAN BOODLE.

The Union Pacific (U. Trust, with a capital of forty millions, the control of 10 of miles in the South and Southwest, and financial authority over the entire industry which has been subjected to no power, appears to be to every essential particular a copy of republication of the Standard Oil monopoly. Like its progenitor in the field of corporate aggression, the Union Pacific "Trust" assumes the constituted powers and capital privileges of scores of corporations, and yet is to all apparently beyond the reach of the law and without limitation or responsibilities as a corporate organization. It has no charter and yet wields despotic authority which a hundred charters would not rightly confer. It is been a formal corporate organization and yet exists to a degree of monstrous irresponsibility which no Government, State or Federal, would ever dare to bestow upon any private corporation. Upon what moral do these Lowers rest that they have grown so great?

The purpose of a "trust" like that of the Standard or the Cotton Seed Oil combination is to seize, unite, and solidify the powers and privileges of scores and even hundreds of corporations and firms in various States, and thus erect a vast consolidation, overthrow monopoly to local competition, crush out rivals, corner the market, and extort unnatural prices from the public. It would be beyond the power of any one State to create such a trade monopoly even if no disposed, and hence the ambitious corporate promoters is brought into life by planting absolute control of the property of individuals, firms, and companies, which is assumed, not into a private grab, and secured thereafter by a specialized authority in the shape of a Board of Trustees. The business are invisible, but all powerful. They settle with the strength of a hundred corporations, simply because of the powers privileges against a few indirect. Cable says: "It is the "corporation neither any mentioned nor any political restrictions." Its hands are not visible both, and is a public fashion or fashionable to be governed by personal connection where principles are at stake, and voting against what he believes right, the law limits him to any short "sentence" and "political restrictions," the latter. The party is to be congratulated on getting rid of such a workload. The sooner such men leave the better. They never will be missed.

"To err is not to lie" seems to be one the question with the many who have been trying for weeks to find out the aim and objectives of the silver clique. The opinion of the majority appears to have swung around to the negative conclusion. The boldness manner in their tactics are a few who have called us "traitors," and yesterday threw over their ballots because they could not see how it is possible for the clique to overthrow existent honoring across law. They say nobody can count up anything like the 40,000,000 bushels claimed to be held for next month, and suspect the whole story to be simply a trick for the purpose of scaring the owners into buying at high prices. They like, too, at the reasons that have been going round recently to the effect that the clique is finding it difficult to obtain the use of money with which to carry the wheat at more than about 60 cents per bushel. The view of the business is that the reluctance on the part of bankers, joined to the prospect of very large receipts at reduced rates of transportation from the Northwest, will cause the clique to succeed no further in the business. They even witness the possibility that the owners from selling at any but object because they have been a stock that enabled the operation of spreading a large part of the possibility caused on the head of their holdings. This may be all correct, or it may not. Certainly it is risky to venture money on a matter of which so little is known as in the case of wheat now, and it would seem to be only common prudence to let it alone till something more definite is ascertained in regard to it. The old story about buying a dip is a pity is very suggestive of the possible experience of the men who bet their money on wheat at the prices, without any one to the cases, chances, losers, or reasons of those on the other side of the bet.

A movement effort is being made to obtain repeated the purpose of the resolution passed Monday by the County Board providing for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Springfield to urge legislation in certain directions. The original resolution introduced by Mr. Aldrich referred to the bill making the Chicago Election Commissioners the Election Commissioners of Lake View also. The scope of the resolution was enlarged so as to include the bills for increasing the fees of the Cook County courts so as to make the latter more nearly self-sustaining. The committee appointed under the resolution consists of Messrs. Aldrich, Williams, and McCarthy. To represent the last named passenger as in favor of the Organization Commissioners bill would be a huge joke, if it was not ludicrously false, and as intended. "Dick," indeed, makes no pretense that he is in favor of the bill. "I am right in," he said to the board Monday. Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Williams may say a word in favor of the measure while at Springfield, but the special business for which they were appointed is to urge the passage of the Court Fees bill and the amendment to the Election Commissioners bill. The County Board has right to send no further urging than our quarters.

Mr. O'Brien's mission to Canada is now practically ended, and the plucky Irishman has excellent reason to be satisfied. He has escaped without serious hurt the successive assaults of the coalition of Hamilton and is all stirred by the hurrahing. Lord Lansdowne, in spite of all that can be said by way of explanation, will be associated with the eviction. Their enemies, whether Tories or Grits, have been the only arguments employed by the supporters of the Canadian Viceroy. They offered only to injure from the Canadian mission buried from the Toronto platform by Goldwin Smith, Casey Donnelly, and other Irish agitators. Mr. O'Brien returns to Lower Canada and to the United States on the turn of a money and successful campaign whose arguments are unanswerable. In every place where he shall speak hereafter on the continent he will meet with an enthusiastic reception. Besides many meetings will great time and address the commemoration of Lord Lansdowne, who will hereafter have as bad a reputation as his infamous grandfather, who sent Irish peasants by the thousand to slavery, and on, and for in the forest shade of New York, Quebec, and Montreal.

The Cook County Board has decided to build a new bridge at State street, and has ordered the present bridge to be removed. The bridge at Dearborn street is also to be removed, and it is said that the bridge at Clark street will be removed. The bridge at Wells street is also to be removed. The bridge at Franklin street is also to be removed. The bridge at Halsted street is also to be removed. The bridge at Ashland avenue is also to be removed. The bridge at Western avenue is also to be removed. The bridge at Cicero avenue is also to be removed. The bridge at Harlem avenue is also to be removed. The bridge at Oak Park avenue is also to be removed. The bridge at Austin avenue is also to be removed. The bridge at Lake street is also to be removed. The bridge at Madison street is also to be removed. The bridge at Randolph street is also to be removed. The bridge at Washington street is also to be removed. The bridge at Monroe street is also to be removed. The bridge at Adams street is also to be removed. The bridge at Jackson street is also to be removed. The bridge at Van Buren street is also to be removed. The bridge at Harrison street is also to be removed. The bridge at Taylor street is also to be removed. The bridge at Polk street is also to be removed. The bridge at Ewing street is also to be removed. The bridge at Twelfth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Roosevelt road is also to be removed. The bridge at Sixteenth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Eighteenth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Twenty-second street is also to be removed. The bridge at Twenty-fifth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Thirty-first street is also to be removed. The bridge at Thirty-fifth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Thirty-ninth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Forty-second street is also to be removed. The bridge at Forty-fifth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Forty-eighth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Fifty-first street is also to be removed. The bridge at Fifty-fourth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Fifty-seventh street is also to be removed. The bridge at Sixtieth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Sixty-third street is also to be removed. The bridge at Sixty-sixth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Sixty-ninth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Seventy-second street is also to be removed. The bridge at Seventy-fifth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Seventy-eighth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Eighty-first street is also to be removed. The bridge at Eighty-fourth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Eighty-seventh street is also to be removed. The bridge at Ninetieth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Ninety-third street is also to be removed. The bridge at Ninety-sixth street is also to be removed. The bridge at Ninety-ninth street is also to be removed. The bridge at One Hundredth street is also to be removed.

M. FLOQUET DISCOURAGED.

MEETING WITH REBUFFS IN HIS EFFORTS TO FORM A CABINET.

Some of the Men Suggested for the Ministry—Belgian Cabinet Contending Changes — Dutch Egan's Challenge — Desperate Attempt to Kill Kaulz's Rider—The Would-Be Assassin Arrested —The Alleged Crown Prince—Latest News.

PARIS, May 24.—In view of the fact of the failure of all the combinations to effect a settlement of the Ministerial question President Carnot has invited M. Floquet and requested him to-day to use his best efforts to solve the matter.

Floquet conferred today with Loubet, Develle, Constans, and Barthelot. If Floquet accepts the task of forming a Ministry he will become Minister of the Interior, Secretary Minister of Finance, and Freycinet will be urged to retain the foreign portfolio. The Cabinet will support Loubet for President of the Chamber of Deputies if Floquet becomes President. Floquet was to confer with Gen. Boulanger this evening. The two officers have taken to conferred a number of times.

At midnight, however, Floquet had not quite succeeded in his endeavors to form a Ministry. He met President Carnot at a late hour tonight, and it is believed he has abandoned the task.

Constans threatens that if a Floquet Ministry is formed he will present to the Chamber of Deputies copies of Floquet's speeches in the Panama case in order to prove the falsehood of the latter's statement that the charges were without foundation. Constans also declares that the charges were attempts to extort money from Arton, and that Floquet was aware of the fact.

COMMERCIAL OUTRAGES.

The Strike in Belgium Caution an Alarming Stage.

BRUSSELS, May 24.—Many of the men on strike in the mining district of Belgium possess arms and explosives. Many outrages have been committed by the use of the latter, including the destruction of machinery and the blowing up of the shafts of the managers of mines. Several arrests have been made in connection with the outrages. An attempt has been made to destroy a railway bridge with explosives.

A riot has occurred at Tamines (Namur), arising from the strikers compelling non-laborers to cease work in the mines. A number of arrests were made. Many persons in consequence of rightly refusing to join the strikers, have been severely beaten. Numerous arrests have been made in connection with the outrages. Several arrests have been made in connection with the outrages. An attempt has been made to destroy a railway bridge with explosives.

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The city was agitated throughout the night by bands of disguised marauding men, shouting, Many soldiers took part in the riots. Many soldiers were wounded. The state of siege continues and the police. Private arrests have been made.

The strike is spreading to the Liege district. Many factories of violence and quiet. The streets of Liege are crowded by thousands of idle men. Several factories have been closed.

The government of Tournai have struck. The Charleroi miners attempted to carry out their threat to march on Brussels but were stopped by gendarmes and after disarming and disbanded. No blood was shed. Troops have been sent to the Borinage district.

THE BRUSSELS CLOSED.

Some of the Changes Made in the Closure Act.

LONDON, May 24.—[Copyright, 1893, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Following is closure of the Crimes act as passed by the House of Commons at an early hour this morning. The words in italics have been omitted from, and the words in small capitals have been added to the bill since it was first introduced:

1. Discussion of Business Committee.—Any person who shall take part in or incite any persons to take part in any riot or unlawful assembly, or who shall commit any offense under this act.

(2) Any person who shall take part in any unlawful assembly, or who shall commit any offense under this act.

3. Any person who shall take part in any unlawful assembly, or who shall commit any offense under this act.

4. Any person who shall take part in any unlawful assembly, or who shall commit any offense under this act.

5. Any person who shall take part in any unlawful assembly, or who shall commit any offense under this act.

ONLY ONE MORE NEEDED.

THE JURY TO TRY THE MOSELEY CASE NEARLY COMPLETED.

How the Defense Succeeded in Getting Rid of the Last Man It Did Not Want to Have on the Jury—The Court Takes a Hand at Examination—Mr. Crandall and Miss Holbrook—The Suit Now Will Probably Be Gotten Today and the Arguments Begin.

The jury in the Moseley case before Judge Gary was within one of being completed during the usual proceedings of yesterday. Three talesmen, Farley and Paulsen—not at the opportune moment, and with a fourth, Wm. Goddard Dart, not here. The fourth man was always gotten rid of by one side or the other until the seventeenth was kept going. Mr. Ingham, who has been in charge with his self-confident mien the first week of the trial, came into court yesterday, but continued himself with giving close attention, and did not take part actively in the conduct of the defense. The court room was full all day, doubtless in the expectation that a few words or several "duels" between Capt. Black and Mr. Crandall and the defendants part of the day and Commissioner Lyman some to put what adjournment. Mrs. Dyer, with a handsome bonnet, with her little girl, visited her husband during the afternoon and enjoyed a chat with him in the anteroom with the attorneys out of a knot of close proximity. The court convened for resumption of the defense consecutively during the day and at one point, when it was suggested that the court was the time of a juror's qualifications, remarked that if he was conducting the examination the jury would be excused to short order and would have been at home two weeks ago. The defense entered an opposition to examining them by the court, and on suit that the court personally examined Mr. Holbrook, that he had been in no way prejudiced against the case, and that, contrary to the first impression, he could be a fair juror. Mr. Crandall then examined Holbrook briefly, but very well, and the defense challenged him peremptorily. Holbrook was then excused, and Mr. Crandall, with his usual tact, in order to avoid a repetition of the scene of yesterday, excused himself from examining the next juror, Mr. Bellows, who was then accepted and sworn. Bellows is a resident of the West Side, and is a member of the Union League club. He is a married man, and has been in business in this city for many years. He is a member of the firm of Bellows & Co.,

A DROP!

WE HAVE HEARD ENOUGH

Of this Blarney from Side-Show Houses about Low prices. Our business is manufacturing and selling First-Class Ready-Made Clothing. We make but one grade—the Best—and whether low-priced, medium-priced, or the very finest, it is the best of the kind.

We have made no preparation (by buying or making Suits to sell at $8 and $10) for making a noise on Low-Priced Goods.

So Here Is the Death-Blow to All This Howling of Low Prices.

No. 1—50 Young Men's Suits, sizes 33 to 37, two styles, a dark, handsome Brown Check and a Gray Plaided Cassimere, strictly all wool, and manufactured in our own work-rooms, sleeves with silk, warranted not to rip. No matter what they cost, our price for them is $6 per Suit.

No. 2—75 Young Men's Very Handsome Crimson-Mixed Checked Cassimere Suits, sizes 33 to 37, strictly all wool, lined with serge, sleeves with silk, our own make, perfect-fitting; cannot be told from $15 Suits without strict examination. It makes no difference what others try to get for them, our price is $8 a Suit.

No. 3—50 Young Men's Very Handsome Gray-Mixed Checked Suits, sizes 33 to 37, made from the celebrated Broadbrook Cassimeres. No house in America can produce them less than $13.50, flat cost. It makes no difference, our price for them is $10 a Suit.

No. 4—50 Young Men's 4-Button Cutaway Suits, handsome dark-checked Cassimere; actual cost to manufacture, $13.87; perfect-fitting, warranted colors, and very stylish. Price, $12.

No. 5—25 Young Men's Wide-Wale Worsted Four-Button Cutaways, warranted all worsted and absolutely fast colors. Price, $12.

No. 6—Young Men's Blue Trimt Suit Suits, sizes 33 to 37. No house on earth can manufacture them flat cost less than $12.50. However, they must go at $10 a Suit.

Read On About Men's Suits, all sizes, 33 to 44, the Real, Substantial, Corn-Fed Men.

No. 7—100 Fancy Cassimere and Scotch Mixed Suits, strictly all wool, in Checks, Plaids, Grays, Double and Twist, and Fine Mixtures; not a suit among them which cost less than $13.87 to produce. Choice for $8 a Suit.

No. 8—75 Men's Black National Worsted Suits, all wool, fast colors, lined with twilled serge, seamed with silk, in sack or four-button cutaway styles, for $8. Yes, that's what we say, and we mean it, and our competitors think it is mean enough; but read on.

No. 9—50 Handsome Dark-Blue Trimt Suits, all sizes from 35 to 44, at $10 a Suit.

Read On. Here Is What Will Make This Howling Competition Dizzy.

No. 10—250 Suits, made from the Celebrated Sawyer Cassimeres, in the gray pin-check pattern or the brown. The fine hair-line pattern, dark gray. The handsome broken plaid pattern, in gray and crimson mixtures, all made by our own workmen, seamed with silk, chamois-skin watch-pockets, All trimmings, actual cost to manufacturer $14.87, and retailed in every city in the Union for $18 and $20. We are sorry for our small competitors, but our price for these Suits is $12. We can do it, and we will.

Our store shall be in the mouth of everybody as the place to buy good Clothing cheap.

Every lot and bargain above mentioned is here in our store. They will go like the wind, and we will continue this system of first-class quality for a little money forever.

The Best G. A. R. Indigo-Blue Suit in America for $10.
100 pairs of Strictly All-Wool Black and White Stripe Pantaloons at $2.00.
100 pairs of Strictly All-Wool Gray Hair-Line Pantaloons at $2.50.
500 Boys' Strictly All-Wool Cassimere Suits, ages 4 to 14, at $4 a Suit.
400 Boys' Very Fine All-Wool Cassimere, Worsted, and Scotch Cheviot Suits, for $5 a Suit.
Big Boys' Suits, in ten new styles, sizes 13 to 17, for $6.
400 Very Fine All-Wool Suits, the very latest and best styles, at $8 a Suit.
Diamond Shirt Waists, 50c. Worth $1.
Straw and Fancy Flannel Summer Suits, 45c upwards.
100 dozen Men's Straw Hats, mixed straw or white; regular price, 75c; our price, 25c.
100 dozen Straw Knit Hose, 25c a pair, or 5 pairs for $1.
100 dozen Unlaundered Shirts, double-backed, gusset-seamed, 1700 linen bosom, four-ply sack and wristbands, at 45c each.

Everything Wide Open at the Putnam.

Putnam Clothing House,

131 and 133 Clark-st. 115 and 117 Madison-st.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND RULES FOR MEASURING.

C. M. BARRITT, President Putnam.

BABY'S SCALP

Sneezing Catarrh.

In One Minute.

LADIES! CURL, OR FRIZZ Improved Hair Curler,

E. VAN ORDELL & CO., ARCHITECTS,

Baby Carriages

Refrigerators and Ice Boxes

THE HERBICIDE BAG.

A NEW REMEDY TO CONSTITUTION AND CHRONIC THROAT DISTURBS.

All About the New Treatment by Use This Bag Herself. Herself. Number 11 Its Made Who Is The Best Cure in Curable.

DOCTOR
J. CRESAP McCOY
AND
DOCTOR
HENRY G. WILDMAN
348 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Being the Corner of Michigan-ave. and Park-row, Chicago.

Cor. Michigan-av. and Park-row, Chicago.

DON'T

READ THIS!

ONLY FOR LADIES.

It's a Stunner.

Lace White Satin Linen Drawers, or made to each pattern,

78c

Each—worth $1.50.

Lace Embroidered Robes, in Brown, Slate and White,

$1.48.

go Drawn Turkish Bath Towels,

5c

Each—worth 10c.

pair Extension Curtain Rods, Brass, Gilt, Kingsbolts, etc., coming up to one yard,

5c.

pair yards Linen Crochet Insertion,

5c.

Buy Quick, or you may be too late.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,

139 and 141 State-st.

"Under and Estate by Bank Rose & Gage."

IT IS NOT ALWAYS THAT forms the foundation of our relations to the public. We would not be so base; but, high as it seems, it is true yet just—true high art—that shows Dave's ensemble is all we say it is, and a true-fit offering to the taste of our customers, and the most artistic conception of the artificers of merchandise as represented on our own counters for a "counter attack" to their good taste is apparent. Bring your wife to see the merchandise and give to your judgment as how you would look in one of our high-art Summer Suits, a high-art Summer Outfit in Furnishings, a high-art Summer Hat, and a pair of our Summer Shoes—all made in the highest forms known to the art of manufacture. Decide it now that when you do buy you will give our patrons a look and our goods a trial.

F. M. ATWOOD

The C. O. D. Cigar's Outfitter,

N. W. Corner Clark & Madison-sts.

LADIES!

TAMAR
INDIEN
GRILLON
Constipation,

BAKER'S
COCOA

Nickel Plating.

OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
NEW SPRING STYLES

Honest Bargains.

Pardridge's
MAIN STORE.

Send for Samples.

GREATEST
RIBBON SALE
Ever Known in Chicago.

The above is a very broad assertion to make, but if you will visit our second floor today or any day during the week we will prove it.

Not having quarter enough room on the first floor for this gigantic sale, we are compelled to use the second.

ATTENTION!

Ladies, Merchants, Wholesalers, Milliners, and Every One Interested in Ribbons.

We have purchased from the largest importer of Novelty Ribbons 60,000 pieces of the finest qualities and Latest Styles in Fancy Ribbons, including every shade and color imaginable, in Gros Grain, Satin, Crown Edge, Picot Edge, Loop Edge, Brocades, Stripes, Plaids, Gros-edrons, Frises, and other High Novelties, all this season's production.

This entire lot was bought by us at 13 cents on the dollar, net cash, and to make this the GREATEST SALE EVER KNOWN IN CHICAGO we will offer the choice of the entire lot, without reserve, at one-fifth regular prices, either by the YARD, PIECE, or CARTON.

LOT I.	LOT II.	LOT III.	LOT IV.	LOT V.
5c	10c	15c	20c	25c
Worth 5 to 25c.	Worth 5 to 50c.	Worth 10 to 50c.	Worth 10c to $1.25.	Worth 15c to $1.50.

Those who buy to sell again can save over 50 per cent.
P. S.—See Carpet and Upholstery Sale this week.

C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE,
118, 114 & 116 State Street.

LADIES!
Four Special Bargains!

HATS for Children.

Ready-Trimmed Straw Hats, 5c, 10c, 15c, 19c, 25c, 35c, 39c, 45c, 50c, 75c, and 98c.

Now don't pay double to Hat men and Milliners, but come right to the CITY OF PARIS STORE.

Best quality Plain Suede Glazed Kid, 4, 6, and 12 button lengths, sizes 4 and 8 button, best quality; also 12, quality Foster 5 and 7 hook, worth all the way from $1.25 to $2.50; this week's price 79c. All sizes, 5½ to 7½.

Kid Gloves for Ladies.

Ladies' Robes or Dimmode Dresses

Containing 12 yds. material, also 4½ yds. of wide Embroidery and 4½ yds. narrow with Embroidery, all complete for a splendid Summer Dress, for $1.25, $1.50, $1.98, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.25, $3.50, $3.75, $4, $4.25, $4.50, $5, $5.50, $5.75, and $6.

Children's Parasols, well made, in all colors, 19c, 25c, 35c, and 39c.
Young Girls' Stylish Silk or Satin, 49c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25.
Ladies' Coaching Satin, 98c, $1.25, $1.50 $1.75, to $2.75.
Ladies' Silk, Lace Trimmed, $1.50, $2, $2.50, and $2.98.

Parasols for Ladies, Young Girls & Children.

We shall try very hard to distribute the above bargains to our friends if they will come early—before the country merchants may have any.

John W. Goetz & Co.'s City of Paris Store,
100-104 State-st., cor. Washington.

$25.

WE ORDER—Elegant Imported Serge and Cheviot

SUITINGS,

In Blue, Brown, Gray, and Black Colors guaranteed not to fade

DAVIS BROS.,
40 South Clark-st.

AREND'S KUMISS.

Fine Office & Bank Fittings

TODAY
NEE BAN
WILL
REOPEN
AT
210 STATE-ST.

AN INVITATION EXTENDED TO ALL.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

Judge White yesterday dismissed the charge of selling lottery tickets on which Louis Strong had been locked up in the West Twelfth-street Police Station.

The Madrid street station at the crossing of Union-street is undergoing repairs, and the bridge is therefore closed to travel. It will be good about ten days to complete the work.

George P. Hamlen, a postal clerk running between Fort Dodge and Chicago, and George H. Wanless, serving in a similar capacity between Chicago and Minneapolis, were yesterday promoted.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Hansen, optician, 48 Madison-street, Tremont building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 58°; 9 a. m., 60°; 10 a. m., 62°; 11 a. m., 64°; 12 m., 66°; 1 p. m., 68°; 2 p. m., 68°; 3 p. m., 68°; 4 p. m., 68°; 5 p. m., 68°; 6 p. m., 68°; 7 p. m., 68°; 8 p. m., 68°; 9 p. m., 68°; 10 p. m., 68°; 11 p. m., 68°; 12 p. m., 68°. Maximum, 68°; minimum, 58°.

Henry McCabe, who is suspected of having murdered J. H. Bedard, the Tremont (Ill.) lawyer, appeared in the Armory Police Court yesterday morning. His case was continued for two days in order to give the police an opportunity to procure evidence.

The Kirmess for the week promises to be a great success. Each dress has been perfected, and the entertainment will be worthy the large attendance it will secure. Seats are selling rapidly, and should be secured at the earliest possible moment. Ladies are requested to appear promptly.

Officer William O'Brien of the Eleventh Street Station shot a dog on the corner of Ludlow and Twenty-first streets Monday afternoon. The animal had been attacking other dogs and a boy named Gilbert, whose parents live on the corner of Ludlow and Twenty-first street. It is claimed that the animal was mad.

Judges Dunham and Michael McLaughlin are yesterday morning for hearing his writs, were appointed to assist with Colonel Gardner and Captain Cole. The cases of McLaughlin's removal from office by the commissioners' court, and Dunham's removal by the Governor, will be heard this week.

Commissioner Aldrich was another the board trustee yesterday endeavoring to get the special committee together to visit Springfield in the interest of the different park matters pending in the Legislature, as related by the Tribune. Mr. Aldrich was not successful in getting the committee together, and left for Springfield last night, but Secretary Smith went up.

While some men were loitering idly in an upper door in the rear of Chapin & Cobb's bookstore on Monday about yesterday afternoon, the hoisting apparatus broke a portion of the floor, precipitating a portion of the men to the floor below. A number of the latter struck Mr. Wright, who fell a distance of about twenty feet, fracturing the skull and receiving injuries which resulted in his death. He was taken to the County Hospital.

At the regular meeting of the Lincoln Park Board yesterday afternoon it was decided to leave the matter of lease-hold to Superintendent Wadsley, who will operate elsewhere, in preparing arrangements to lease-hold and conduct the restaurant in the park. Mr. Wadsley was also instructed to order the work.

At a meeting of Ogden Branch No. 21 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters at Cobb's Hall the side against Jacob Gruenberg, who is charged with being an "agent-provocateur" in the employ of the Chicago police and accused of trying to induce the members of the union to commit acts of violence, was dismissed for want of prosecution. The charges against Gruenberg were made by members of a committee for the purpose of a sensation.

Billy Rice, the end-man, came near getting the start of a cab between the end-man and the Commercial Hotel Monday. While the performers were completing the evening meal Manager Hurley had the cabs ordered to the front door. Rice, perceiving this, started for the front door of the hotel, when he was informed that the cabs were for the use of the end-man, whereupon Billy had to walk half an inch.

At a meeting of the Chicago Electric Club last night in the Lakeside Building the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John A. Moran, President; J. J. Hawley and C. H. Kennedy, Vice-Presidents; C. C. Shumway, Secretary; A. Frank Richardson, Treasurer; Frank Hall, Chairman of Committee on Membership; Frank Hall, Chairman of Committee on Entertainment; Frank Hall, Chairman of Committee on Rooms. The club will have some handsome rooms and expects to have a very large membership.

It was stated the other day that a Pennsylvania coal firm owns an option on 1,500 acres of the Joseph Schlesinger and estate of the pioneer for establishing the southern terminus of the Wabash Railway, and that the option will be taken up in a few days. The coal is said to be of good quality, and the firm is prepared to begin shipping at once.

The construction of Brothers & Co., charged with forgery, some of the forged names have been found on the books of the company, and will be presented to the grand jury. Mrs. Brothers, wife of the accused, is also under arrest, charged with being a party to the forgery. She was released on bail of $2,000 yesterday afternoon.

Messrs. W. L. Grant and George Ingraham of New York, Vice-Presidents; Henry A. Hoes, A. H. Bates, George F. Stanton, and A. G. Hopper, of Brooklyn; J. S. Hoyt, of New York, William M. Hoyt, of Jersey City, Charles F. Hoyt, of Brooklyn, and W. Hopper, of Brooklyn, directors of the Fourth National Bank of New York, visited Chicago yesterday, and were entertained by Vice-President Lyman J. Gage and Cashier Frank O. Wetmore of the First National Bank.

The police have begun a campaign against the music-machine shops in which cards privilege or gambling are operated, and yesterday afternoon, the opening gambling parlor, a portion of the fixtures of the under which Mr. Wright fell, was carried out of the building and placed in the patrol wagon. The machines were taken to the County Hospital.

Mrs. Harriet Hall, who is charged with having stolen $1,000 worth of diamonds from Mrs. Mary Hall, her mother-in-law, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Barrett and Fitzpatrick, and locked up in the West Chicago-avenue Station. Mrs. Hall is said to have left the city.

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L. J. Thompson and Charles Williams were arrested yesterday by Officer Shubert in the northwestern part of the city, charged with operating unlicensed scales. They were attempting to take the license from a fruit-peddler's wagon, and were arrested by the latter. Both were released on bail.

The Executive Art Society held its annual meeting yesterday and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. J. Young Scammon; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mrs. J. T. Foster, Mrs. T. B. Blackstone and Mrs. Potter Palmer; Secretary, Mrs. Lambert Tree; Treasurer, Mrs. Charles Hutchinson; Chairman of Committee on Exhibitions, Mrs. Bryan Lathrop; Chairman of Committee on Membership, Mrs. Edward Ryerson. The society will have a loan exhibition of paintings in the Art Institute building, and expects to have a very large membership.

Mrs. Harry Cook was committed to the County Court under $500 on Justice Bonfield's writ yesterday for refusing to pay alimony. Mrs. Cook was divorced from Frederick Robert or Harriet last March, and was ordered to pay the latter $10 a week. She refused to pay the money, and was brought before Justice Bonfield, who ordered her committed to the County Court. Mrs. Cook was arrested by Marshal Hall, and her husband paid the fine.

William Carson, a real-estate agent at No. 152 La Salle street, was before Justice Going yesterday on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses from W. W. Washburn. Washburn came to Chicago from Madison, Ia., to look after some land which Carson had sold him. Carson, it is said, offered him a bill of sale for the land, and Washburn paid him $1,000 for it. Carson, it is said, had no property in the land, and Washburn came to Chicago to get the bill of sale.

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PEOPLE'S PAGE.

A PICTURE IN CRIMSON.

BLOODY SCENES IN A NEW MEXICAN RAILROAD TOWN.

How Thomas Collins Spent a Winter in a Secluded Region—A Town That Was Literally and Thoroughly Painted Red—A Daring Deal for Life on a Locomotive—The Kentucky Record of the Settlement for Five Months.

St. Louis Republican: Chance is standing in the Arkansas County, New Mexico, about seven miles from the Colorado line. In the winter of 1870-71 Chance was the western terminus of the Southern Division of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. The town of that time had a population of about 1,000, composed of railroad builders waiting for spring to open, contractors, gamblers, saloon-keepers, cowboys, teamsters, adventurers, speculators, vagabonds, and a few businessmen and forwarding agents. There were over 50 houses in the community, of which about a dozen were respectable and 1st citizens lived. Chance was a tough town. Shotguns and bowie-knives were necessary articles of men's dress, and no man attempted to go about without them or to go to sleep without having both within reach. The women, too, carried revolvers and frequently engaged in regular encounters that there have been no open fights. Residents of the town had no regular employment beyond killing time and each other. They had a chronic willingness to be out or act on account and demanding lives of shooting back. Previous to the period during the months of November and December, 1870, and January, February, and March, 1871, that there was not over one week's business in town. On several days, more were killed than were buried, and the average number of deaths was about three per day. Chance was a town of tents and shanties, and its streets were simply avenues of mud. Its population was constantly changing, but the average was about 1,000. Of this number 500 were gamblers, 200 were cowboys, 100 were prostitutes, and the remainder were divided between merchants, railroad men, and desperadoes.

The town was divided into three districts—the Upper, Middle, and Lower Districts. The Upper District was the residence portion, and contained the railroad offices, the depot, and the stores. There is no mistaking the sentiment that in the Upper District Christianity and civilization have a foothold. The Middle District was the business portion, and contained the saloons, gambling houses, and dance-halls. The Lower District was the abode of the lowest class of the population, and contained the brothels and the dance-houses of the lowest order. The Upper District was the abode of the lowest class of the population, and contained the brothels and the dance-houses of the lowest order. The Upper District was the abode of the lowest class of the population, and contained the brothels and the dance-houses of the lowest order.

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN.

BUILDING AND LOAN.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

LIVE STOCK.

PATENTS.

PERSONAL.

PROFESSIONAL.

RAILROADS.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

TO LEASE.

S. A. KEAN. JOHN FARWELL.

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Holders of shares of the capital stock of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago are hereby notified that they may exchange their holdings, at par of each, for shares of the capital stock of the Chicago Gas Trust Company upon presentation of their stock certificates duly indorsed in blank at the office of the company in Chicago.

C. A. STONE, President.
Chicago, May 20, 1892.

Union National Bank,

Home Insurance Building,
210 La Salle-st.

Capital Paid Up.....$2,000,000
Surplus.....400,000

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Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

THE SCOTTISH HOME BUILDERS

Formed by Sons Scotsmen of the United States and Resident in Indianapolis Last Week.

The Scottish Home Builders.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted at [illegible] yesterday; Chicago, 40c discount; Boston, 40c discount; St. Louis, 75c discount.

The money market continued to rule pleasant yesterday, a fair amount of commercial paper being in the mill and the demands of patrons were continually frequent and urgent. However, the presence of outside capital in the market was more noticeable than at the time of late. Rates ruled very much around the various points in most leading instruments of trade during the afternoon suggestions of nothing to worry. Rates of the capital's leading borrowers among Board of Trade men, but it is not placed as easily as might be expected. The [illegible] are not of short duration and perhaps immediately another short extension. Prime commercial paper on genuine business enterprises don't look half so big to those as a corner lot. But the pressure of this capital in the market immediately seeks those lenders. The offer are [illegible] more than a year ago, and [illegible] all loans and business commercial assets, and [illegible] not over ten days. Exports this week to gold dropped and sent up [illegible] Clearings may very [illegible] of prime borrowers.

Securities were more active than they were last week, but more still heavy. Trading in railroad shares for new stocks, but not heavy, and offered from York is said to be willing to sell up some of these shares. For the first week in a the highest bid and asked, which is a bit for the [illegible] Chicago Gas Trust stock is a the [illegible] Chicago Gas Trust Company, [illegible] Building, 210 La Salle-st., [illegible] Chicago Gas Trust Company [illegible] Chicago Gas Trust Company [illegible] Chicago Gas Trust Company

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Famous "Belle of Bourbon" Whisky.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

IS DEATH TO

MALARIA,
CHILLS AND FEVER,
TYPHOID FEVER,
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA, AND
LOSS OF APPETITE.

NO FUSEL OIL.

SURE CURE FOR

BLOOD-POISONING,
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SLEEPLESSNESS OR INSOMNIA,
AND
NON-ASSIMILATION OF FOOD.

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None Genuine without firm name on CORK and CAPSULE. If goods are not as represented return same and have money refunded.

The late Dr. Cowling, editor of "Medical News," recommends "BELLE OF BOURBON" WHISKY for sick and debilitated people. "The sick are going to have whisky in some shape, and a matter of the first importance is that the liquor administered to them is ABSOLUTELY PURE.

WE COULD FURNISH THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS IF NECESSARY INDORSING "BELLE OF BOURBON" WHISKY.

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For sale by Druggists, Wine Merchants, and Grocers everywhere. Price, $1.25 per bottle.

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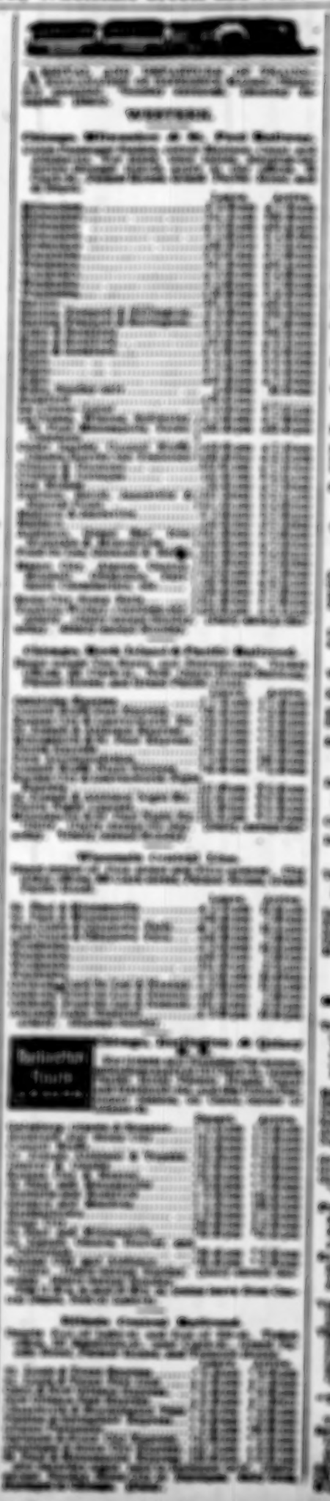

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DEER PARK and OAKLAND but an miles distant from each other are connected by a superb carriage road. Both are located directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., and all trains stop at both points.
Under the capable management of Mr. GEO. D. SCHOLLEY these famous resorts will maintain the high standard of previous seasons.
Among the improvements that will be noted by former guests are the introduction of electric lights into house and grounds, large swimming baths added to the bathing establishments for ladies and gentlemen, increased and improved water supply drawn from the celebrated Boiling Springs.
Terms—$15, $18 and $20 per week, according to location. Diagrams of rooms and floors can be seen at the B. & O. Ticket Office,
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Rooms with baths.
Special Terms, $3 per day.
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